RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S EXPARTE APPLICATION

Case No.: 5:19-cv-00163-FMO-SP

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Plaintiffs Amanda Hill and Gayle Hyde, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, submit this response in opposition to Ex Parte Application for Leave to File Response to Plaintiff's Evidentiary Objections (ECF No. 50 (the "Ex Parte Application")) filed by Defendant Quicken Loans, Inc. ("Defendant"). Defendant's Ex Parte Application should be denied as procedurally improper and premature, and substantively unfounded and futile.

Unlike regularly noticed motions, applications for ex parte relief are "inherently unfair" and "pose a threat to the administration of justice" because "the parties' opportunities to prepare are grossly unbalanced." Mission Power Eng'g Co. v. Cont'l Cas. Co., 883 F. Supp. 488, 490 (C.D. Cal. 1995). The opposing party "can rarely make its best presentation" on the short notice accompanying an exparte application. Id. at 491.

The Ex Parte Application should be denied as procedurally improper because it was filed without the good faith meet-and-confer required by Local Rule 7-19.1, and in avoidance of the notice required by Local Rule 7-3. Defendant's pre-motion call with Plaintiffs' counsel was at best perfunctory, not in good faith; Defendant's attorneys refused to discuss the substance of the contemplated filing or potential resolution. Instead, Defendant's attorneys flatly asserted that if Plaintiffs would not agree immediately, Defendant would simply apply ex parte. Nevertheless, Plaintiffs did not oppose outright. Rather, Plaintiffs offered to consider the request, review the objections and other current submissions, and respond to Defendant within the period provided by Local Rule 7-3. Defendant rejected Plaintiffs' good faith proposal and has now jumped the gun, filing this premature Ex Parte Application.¹

Defendant's Ex Parte Application should also be denied as substantively unfounded and futile. It is unfounded because Plaintiff Amanda Hill's evidentiary

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¹ According to the Court's Initial Standing Order Section V, "The court entertains ex parte applications only in extraordinary circumstances; sanctions may be imposed for misuse of the ex parte process."

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objections were filed in compliance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(c), which governs objections to evidentiary submissions in connection with motions to compel arbitration. *See, e.g., Alvarez v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, 2011 WL 6702424, at *3 (E.D. Cal. 2004) (explaining that objections pursuant to Rule 56(c) are proper in response to evidentiary submissions in connection with motions to compel arbitration); *see also, In re Uber Text Messaging*, Order Denying Motion to Compel Arbitration, Case No. 18CV2931, ECF No. 108 at 5-6, 8-9, 12-16 (N.D. Cal. June 18, 2018) (denying motion to compel arbitration on basis of plaintiff's evidentiary objections to declarations and other "new evidence" that defendant Uber improperly submitted in support of its reply) (attached as **Exhibit A**).

It is futile because Plaintiffs' objections are sound and, in any event, Defendant has failed to carry its burden to prove that an agreement to arbitrate was formed. As the Honorable Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr. recently explained on a nearly identical procedural and evidentiary posture:

Snippets from a database, reproduced without any context, explanation, or supporting testimony, are not properly authenticated evidence. However, . . . even if [Defendant] had authenticated these documents, they would not dispel the genuine issue of material fact [regarding contract formation] . . . [Defendant] says [Plaintiff] signed up for its services and thereby agreed to arbitrate his claims. [Plaintiff] said he did not. The Court cannot resolve this dispute on a motion to compel. . . [Defendant] provided what it says are snippets from its user database and asked the Court (and Plaintiffs) to accept its conclusion as to what this data signifies. . . [But] [t]here are a number of other potential explanations for how [Defendant] came to possess [Plaintiff's] information: [Plaintiff] may have partially complete the sign-up process ... [Defendant] may have collected his information from a third party, or [Defendant's] database may contain errors . . . At bottom, [Defendant] says its documents confirm that [Plaintiff] completed the registration process, while [Plaintiff] avers that he did not. genuine issue of fact over whether an agreement to arbitrate was formed required the Court to **DENY** the motion to compel arbitration.

See Ex. A at pp. 10, 13, 15-16.

KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC 245 FISCHER AVENUE, UNIT D1 COSTA MESA, CA 92626	1	For the foregoing reasons, De	efendant's Ex Parte Application should be
	2	denied.	
	3		
	4	Dated: June 18, 2019	Respectfully submitted,
	5		KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, APC
	6		By: /s/ Jason A. Ibey
	7		Jason A. Ibey, Esq.
	8		Abbas Kazerounian, Esq. (SBN 249203)
	9		ak@kazlg.com
	10		Jason A. Ibey, Esq. (SBN 284607) jason@kazlg.com
	11		245 Fischer Avenue, Suite D1
	12		Costa Mesa, California 92626
			Telephone: (800) 400-6808
	13		Facsimile: (800) 520-5523
	14		HEDIN HALL LLP
	15		Frank S. Hedin (SBN 291289)
	16		fhedin@hedinhall.com
	17		1395 Brickell Ave, Suite 900
			Miami, Florida 33131 Telephone: (305) 357-2107
	18		Facsimile: (305) 200-8801
	19		1 400 11111101 (0 00) 200 0001
	20		HEDIN HALL LLP
	21		David W. Hall (SBN 274921)
			dhall@hedinhall.com Four Embarcadero Center, Suite 1400
	22		San Francisco, California 94111
	23		Telephone: (415) 766-3534
	24		Facsimile: (415) 402-0058
	25		Counsel for Plaintiff and Putative Classes
	26		
	27		
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